

## The Times-Dispatch

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch go with you.

City subscribers before leaving the city during the summer should notify their carrier or this office (Phone 33). If you write, give both out-of-town and city addresses.

## Education in Virginia.

The progress which the cause of education is making in Virginia is outlined in a symposium in to-day's Times-Dispatch. The articles are contributed by distinguished men and women, who have consecrated their talents and their lives to education.

Our progress has been gratifying, yet it is not satisfactory. We have done much, but we are capable of doing more, and that is the keynote of to-day's discussion. There is no such thing in a progressive State as contentment, for contentment means satisfaction, and a progressive people are never satisfied short of perfection; and perfection is not of this world. The more we progress in education the greater will be the demand for the improvement of our schools. There are discouragements, but the boys and girls who are now being educated will be friends and champions and advocates of a better system in the next generation. The future is full of hope. There has been a general awakening throughout the State during the past few years. Sentiment has been aroused, and all things are possible when the people are willing.

We now have a non-partisan Board of Education, and the members thereof have determined, individually and collectively, that there shall be no politics in the selection of teachers and the management of the schools. That is a great point gained.

Recently a number of educators met in Richmond and formed an organization, whose purpose is to negotiate, to harmonize the tax-payers, to demand for the children of the Commonwealth a full term and a first-rate teacher for every school. The work of this organization has just begun, but it was begun right, and the men and women who are lending it do not know how to quit. The results will be seen by and by.

The last Legislature appropriated a goodly sum of money for the enlargement and improvement of the Normal School at Farmville. That means that we are to have better trained teachers and more of them.

The Summer School at the University has now become an established institution, and it is putting new aspirations into the teachers, stimulating them to greater exertion and giving them better training for their work.

Another encouraging sign is that there is little friction between those who conduct the private schools and those who conduct the public schools. With few exceptions—very few, we are thankful to say—the best friends of the public school system, the greatest advocates of improved primary schools and increase in the number of high schools in the counties, are the officers and professors of the colleges.

Finally, it is encouraging to know that the people of Virginia are appreciating more and more the value of kindergarten training, and this is rapidly becoming a part of the public school system. We have a fine school in Richmond for training kindergarten teachers, and it is now proposed to give such training to every graduate of the Farmville Normal.

It is in the interest of the cause of popular education that we devote the current issue of The Times-Dispatch largely to that subject, and we hope that all persons interested will carefully read all the articles that have been contributed.

## Politics in Wisconsin.

The political situation in Wisconsin is intensely interesting. Wisconsin is normally a Republican State, although it cast its electoral vote in 1892 for Cleveland. But this year there is a split in the Republican ranks, which is most threatening from the Republican point of view and most encouraging to Democracy. There are two factions—the one

led by Governor La Follette, and the other known as the "Stalwarts." The "Stalwarts" bolted the convention which was held to nominate a candidate for Governor and nominated B. A. Cook as their candidate against La Follette. But the "Stalwart" committee was recognized as the regular committee by the Republican National Convention, and on Tuesday night the members met in Milwaukee and made arrangements for a thorough organization and campaign in the interest of their candidate and against La Follette.

This condition would have little outside interest but for the fact that unless one side or the other backs down, there will be two electoral tickets in the field. It is said that the only thing that can save Wisconsin's electoral vote to Roosevelt is a decision by the Supreme Court in favor of the regularity of the La Follette ticket.

In the event of such a decision, it is believed that Cook would withdraw; but if the decision is in favor of the "Stalwarts," it is believed that La Follette will run as an independent.

Another interesting phase of the situation is that under a Wisconsin statute it would be impossible for the La Follette and anti-La Follette factions, if they should nominate separate State tickets, to fuse on the electoral ticket. Years ago when there were three or more parties in the State, it was not unusual for two minority parties to combine against the plurality party. To prevent this, anti-fusion laws were enacted prohibiting election commissioners from placing the name of a candidate for office on more than one ticket. Therefore, if there should be two Republican tickets for State offices the two factions could not combine on one electoral ticket. Each would have its own electoral ticket, as well as its own State ticket, in which event the Democratic electoral ticket would be almost sure to win out.

It goes without saying, however, that the strongest sort of pressure will be brought to bear by the National Committee to whip the two factions into line.

## A Hint to Parents.

Complaints concerning the bad boys of Richmond continue to come in, but bad boys are not confined to Richmond. Similar complaints have been lodged in the newspapers of other cities, and the Chicago Tribune has recently said a word in behalf of those who object to the presence of boys in flats, in behalf of and property owners who object to renting their houses to families with children. The Chicago paper refers to the badly raised boy as the "American plague," and declares that there is a universal protest against the "disrespectful," disobedient, unmannerly brat, who is treated by his parents as if he were an independent householder, and who treats the rest of the world as if he were a combination of despotism and an irresponsible maniac privileged to caprice.

"The remedy," adds our contemporary, "is in the hands of the parents. No one cares how many children he brings into the world. Everyone cares how he brings those children up in the world. Let him allow them the merry making, which is the right of childhood, but let him deny them the outlawry which is the bane of flatland. Then he will find landlords who will not want to look over his stock of birth certificates."

The old rule was that children should be seen and not heard. It was a harsh rule, but it was better than the modern rule, which exalts children above their elders. If the old rule was unjust to the child, the modern rule is more so. If children are brought up to be rude and pert, and inconsiderate of the feelings and rights of others, how can it be expected that they will be polite and genteel and considerate when they are grown? If parents bring up their children in such a way as to make them a nuisance, they cannot expect otherwise than that a demand will spring up that the nuisance be abated.

## Hirelings.

In an address before the High School of Chester, Pa., Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, touched on a subject which is something of a pet subject with The Times-Dispatch. "If I were you," said Mr. Shaw to the boys, "I would not work for hire. A large share of the world's work is drudgery. The man who climbs high in life is the man who does not know he is doing drudgery. If you work for hire, eight hours a day is all you can stand. If you do not work for hire, but for the accomplishment of some set purpose, you can work fourteen hours and grow fat. Do not let a salary advise you not to work for hire. I mean work for the accomplishment of some object and take your salary to pay the expenses. I know a young man who worked in a law office for \$10 a month. In six months his salary was raised to \$20 a month. A few months later he went to his employer and said, 'I want an increase in salary.' 'The employer turned and said, 'You need an increase of usefulness. You need an increase of usefulness.'"

The man who works for hire is a hireling and cannot take much pleasure or pride in his work. The man who works for a higher and nobler purpose, for the purpose of glorifying the God who made him, for the purpose of showing the world the best that is in him, for the purpose of turning his own talents to the best account and by his work to give expression to his character will be sure to make a useful workman, no matter what his vocation may be; and the most useful workman in any vocation will always command the highest salary.

In the Georgia House of Delegates the other day a resolution was introduced, the object of which was to endorse Grover Cleveland for the presidency. An amendment was offered substituting the name of Parker for that of Cleveland. The House adjourned without taking a vote, and it is not known whether or not the resolution would have passed, but the fact that it was introduced is indicative of the growing sentiment in favor of Cleveland.

The Register says that the books of the treasurer of Rockingham county are examined every year by an expert accountant, representing the surety com-

pany which furnishes the treasurer's official bond. That being the case, it goes without saying that the treasurer's books are well kept and that the county fund is honestly administered.

In one of the Illinois counties the farmers have organized a company to pipe gas for heating and lighting their homes, and they actually propose to cook with gas. That may be "up-to-date" all right, but who in the thunderation (so to speak) wants a farm that hasn't got a big wide fireplace in the house and a big woodpile in the back yard?

"Paul Morion's knowledge of naval affairs must have been derived from his experience with the pirate schooners that ply the old Santa Fe trail," says a Western exchange. Or, possibly the transparent schooners that ply the old Anheuser-Busch trail.

It is said that fifty thousand Parkites will make merry in the streets of St. Louis on the 6th of July, the convention will meet on the 6th and adjourn, the Lord only knows when. Thus St. Louis will have a kind of continuous glorious Fourth.

High priced cotton, increased demand for peanuts, brighter outlook for tobacco and brilliant prospects for Democratic unity are some of the things that are lending to make the Southland boom and blossom and rejoice.

The Populists and the Prohibitionists will, of course, have their national conventions and name their preferences for the presidency, etc., and after that they will be but little heard of.

Washington's farewell address, the Declaration of Independence, and a few paragraphs from the Constitution of the United States, may be read with profit by the President about this time.

The region near the Persian Gulf is the hottest on earth except once in four years, and the regions surrounding the Democratic National Convention hold the hot air belt.

History is repeating itself. Egypt is threatened with a plague of locusts, and the Egyptians are not offering any objections to the departure of Israel either.

Your Uncle Grover has a wonderfully elevated sense of duty and many people are not without hope that it may incline him to accept a fairly unanimous nomination.

The President may not have meant it that way, but that negro plank in his platform is making the solid South a great deal sadder.

"Cleveland for President, and a strong Southerner for Vice-President," is getting to be a mighty taking kind of a battle cry.

The indications are that there will be a rain storm next Monday. It always comes on the 4th of July.

There is a growing sentiment that Judge Parker is rather overdoing the dumb oyster act.

The Sage of Princeton also knows when to keep his mouth shut.

## With a Comment or Two.

The New York Sun would wash the mint for a julep. That paper has gone wrong on every living issue of the day. To wash mint for a julep is well nigh a crime. Stick it in fresh and fragrant, and stick your nose well down among the branches of the American Herald.

Hear ye the testimony of an expert.

If Mr. Cleveland should be nominated by the Democrats next month at West Point, would almost all President Roosevelt—Norfolk Landmark.

Well, Secretary Hay could manage the White House very well until next March.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch sees in the Chicago performance "Democratic success sure and certain. I mean sure and certain. The indications grow brighter every day for just that kind of success—McKinley's defeat."

That is, indeed, a most pleasing fact.

How is it that the Southern cadets lead the classes so frequently at West Point? In this year's graduating class the leader comes from Mississippi, and a Virginia cadet comes next—Boston Herald.

## Personal and General.

Mrs. Helen Coffin Reedy, national organizer of the National W. C. T. U., has just died in Farmington, Me.

Experiments are being made by W. M. Scott, of the Department of Agriculture, at Fort Valley, Ga., to stop the "brown rot" in peaches.

The closest living relative of George Washington is Mrs. Attie Morosini, wife of a Crow River banker, who is a great-granddaughter of Samuel Washington, a brother of the general.

The late Sir H. M. Stanley had at his house at Bright's garden, which was laid out to represent Africa. One narrow stream stands for the Congo, and further on it branches into the Nile and the Niger. The Victoria Falls, a small lake represents the Victoria Nyanza, and the rivulet which runs from it the Nile.

## Music's Charm.

A novel method of killing rattlesnakes, which abounds in parts of Wisconsin, has been discovered by a man living near a snake. The man, who is a great admirer of music, has hit upon music as a means of charming them from their holes. Taking his old violin and an assistant with a saw, he goes to the hole and plays a certain melody, and the snake comes out, swaying and weaving to the music. Then the shogun expert performed his part.

## THE REAL CAUSE.

The Ancient Scalp Fever Theory Exploded.

At one time dandruff was attributed to the result of a feverish condition of the scalp, which threw off the dried cuticle in scales. Professor Unna, Hamburg, Germany, noted authority on skin diseases, exploded this theory and says that dandruff is a germ disease.

## MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.

Sketch No. 2.—Series Began June 20, 1904.

Richmond is widely known for the high standing of its professional men. Of its surgeons, one of the most skilled is Dr. Stuart McGuire. Though not yet forty years old, he stands in the front rank among the surgeons of the South.

Dr. McGuire was born in Staunton, Va., September 13, 1864. His father was the late Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire, the distinguished surgeon of this city, and his mother was Mary Stuart, daughter of the Hon. Alex. H. Stuart, of Staunton, Va. He, therefore, comes from an old family that for generations has followed medicine on the paternal and law on the maternal side. Dr. McGuire was an invalid for many years, and his early education was obtained under difficulties. For two years he was a student at Richmond College, and at the age of twenty-three he received his medical degree from the University of Virginia. After a short post-graduate course in the North he located in Richmond, and began the practice of medicine as his father's assistant. For five years he occupied this position, and under able tutelage he learned the principles and practice of his profession.

He soon acquired a reputation as a surgeon, and at his father's death, some four years ago, he virtually succeeded to his practice and has continued to conduct St. Luke's Hospital as a private sanatorium for his patients.

Dr. McGuire has never married, but has devoted his life to his work. He was one of the original faculty of the



University of Medicine, established in this city in 1852, and now holds the professorship of principles of surgery and clinical surgery in that institution. He is surgeon to the Virginia Hospital and conducts a clinic each week during the college season. His private work is principally done at his sanatorium in the western part of the city.

## SUMMER DRINKS THAT SATISFY

How to Make Russian and Egyptian Iced Tea—Various Lemonades and Delicious Fruit Punches—Nectars—Varieties of Orangeade—Mint Julep, Cider Cup, Iced Lime Cup, Imperial Drinks, Etc.

By Dora May Morrell.

(Formerly editor "The Household," New York.)

AS the summer heat deepens through July and August all the world develops a thirst, and the important question of the moment is what to do to satisfy it. For more than a moment, besides inducing indigestion if too often taken. Then, too, there is a lack of cordiality in drinking water which keeps it from being the perfect drink. Hospitality in summer is shown by offerings of refreshing cooling liquid for the thirsty. It is prepared by the housekeeper or kept at hand. The house where these are always ready will be very popular during the summer. Fruit and juice are the base of the most delicious drinks, and these may be freshly expressed or may be made to appear to be served with water as desired. In this article only these beverages from the fresh juices will be given.

Iced tea stands high in favor and may be prepared in two ways; it may be made in the morning and then set on ice until needed, or it may be newly made and served while hot only chilled. It is a delicious this way. For Russian tea, turn the hot liquid over slices of lemon, and you may make this better still by adding to each cup half a dozen whole cloves. There is a drink known as Egyptian tea which some like and some scornfully describe as "herb tea." If you care to try it, let the tea stand for five minutes after pouring boiling water upon the tea leaves. To make this add one cupful of fresh mint leaves and half a dozen lumps of sugar. Let it cool, then ice and serve. If one has no prejudice against wine, a tea punch may be well liked. It is made from one quart of cherry, one and one-quarter pounds of sugar, six lemons, and one large cup of strong tea. To prepare it, pour the lemon juice into a bowl, add the sugar and the tea, and mix well. Pour the mixture into a pitcher, and add the tea and the wine. If bottled it may be kept any number of days. When serving fill a bowl with iced water and pour the punch over it. Tea lemonade is pleasant though less palatable than the punch. One quart of orange juice and one quart of lemon juice, with one and one-quarter pounds of sugar. To this add a quart of water.

Iced chocolate is frequently served instead of tea or coffee. Make the chocolate, allowing a tablespoonful to each half-pint of boiling water. To each half-pint of boiling water add one cup of sugar and one cup of cocoa. Bring out the oil. When it is cold add a half-cup of cream or more, according to taste. To make a chocolate drink with vanilla, cinnamon, and other flavors, add a half-cup of cream and serve with iced water. When serving fill a bowl with iced water and pour the punch over it. Tea lemonade is pleasant though less palatable than the punch. One quart of orange juice and one quart of lemon juice, with one and one-quarter pounds of sugar. To this add a quart of water.

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Owing to the abundance and cheapness of water there is no need of the well known as lemonade, which in one way or another might be found daily in most homes. The use of any fruit may be added to drinking water and prove nearly as palatable. The use of any fruit may be added to drinking water and prove nearly as palatable. The use of any fruit may be added to drinking water and prove nearly as palatable.

For the simple lemonade add a half a lemon to a glass, add to it a spoonful of sugar, and fill the glass with water. The proportions may be varied to suit the taste. Sliced bananas, oranges, pineapple, any of the small berries may be added to plain lemonade and improve the flavor and do no harm if used in moderation. In this case you should call the drink a fruit punch. Pineapple lemonade is particularly good. To make it, pour out one pint of pineapple juice and turn into a basin with its own juice and that of four lemons. Pour on this two and a half quarts of boiling water and let it stand in a cool place for three hours, then strain it upon three-quarters of a pound of powdered sugar and serve with iced water. The stand for three hours, then strain it upon three-quarters of a pound of powdered sugar and serve with iced water. The stand for three hours, then strain it upon three-quarters of a pound of powdered sugar and serve with iced water.

Nectar, not that of the gods, but a very good thing for mortals, may be made from muddled raspberries or pineapple. Into a large glass put a tablespoonful of the muddled fruit, add half a glass of cream and fill very cold. If the idea of the cream is not agreeable, the nectar may be made differently, and this recipe for strawberry nectar may serve for all other varieties, altering as required. To one quart of mashed strawberries add the juice of one lemon, two tablespoonfuls of orange juice and three of lemon juice. Let this stand for three hours, then strain it upon three-quarters of a pound of powdered sugar and serve with iced water. This is not as rich a drink as when the cream is added. Orangeade is quite as delicious as lemonade, and should be known as such. Then it

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## SUMMER DRINKS THAT SATISFY

Is. To make it proceed with oranges as you would with lemons, but allow twice as many. In serving have the glasses half full of iced water, and add the juice of one orange and half a glass of pineapple to each glass and fill with the orangeade. Another recipe advises the use of one lemon to six oranges, and this is a good rule to follow. If the oranges are very sweet, as in that case they will lack flavor without the acid of the lemon. A delicious drink is made by putting the juice of three lemons and four oranges with a pineapple shaved fine. To this juice add two quarts of boiling water, cover and let stand for two or three hours. Then strain, sweeten and serve with iced water.

Very refreshing is a drink made from two quarts of currants, mashed and strained. To the juice add a pound and a half of sugar and a quart of water. This may be added to any other fruit drink, or it may be modified palatably by using half as much raspberry as currants. If the raspberries are not used, take currants, not the white, for the drink.

Fruit punch always finds a welcome. To make it, pour out one pint of the very thin, then squeeze the juice over the peel and let it stand for two hours. Try to get as little of the inside waste as the peeling as possible. Add a pound of sugar to each quart of raspberries or strawberries and add to them half a pound of sugar. To make it, pour out one pint of the very thin, then squeeze the juice over the peel and let it stand for two hours. Try to get as little of the inside waste as the peeling as possible. Add a pound of sugar to each quart of raspberries or strawberries and add to them half a pound of sugar. To make it, pour out one pint of the very thin, then squeeze the juice over the peel and let it stand for two hours. Try to get as little of the inside waste as the peeling as possible. Add a pound of sugar to each quart of raspberries or strawberries and add to them half a pound of sugar.

Cider cup is easily prepared and makes a pleasant change, though it is less agreeable to some than the punches. With a quart of elder mix the juice of one lemon and half the thin yellow rind, two quarts of sugar, one quart of boiling water, and let stand five minutes. Drain and add to the syrup with one cupful of strawberry juice, one quart of elder mix, and the juice of eight lemons. Serve with iced water, diluting with two quarts of water. Serve with sprig of mint in the glass.

One who felt the effects of the heat and is suffering therefrom he will find himself benefited by drinking the imperial drink, which tastes just as good as it is had no medicinal value. For this dissolve from two to three drams of cream in a quart of boiling water, add the juice of one lemon and a little lemon peel and sweeten with sugar. It tastes much like lemonade, and is a safe drink, even when one cannot take the others. According to the doctors it is a valuable drink when sunstroke is threatened. To make it, pour out one pint of the very thin, then squeeze the juice over the peel and let it stand for two hours. Try to get as little of the inside waste as the peeling as possible. Add a pound of sugar to each quart of raspberries or strawberries and add to them half a pound of sugar. To make it, pour out one pint of the very thin, then squeeze the juice over the peel and let it stand for two hours. Try to get as little of the inside waste as the peeling as possible. Add a pound of sugar to each quart of raspberries or strawberries and add to them half a pound of sugar.

No Handshakes Now.

This startling piece of information comes from Washington. The President is very busy preparing to go to Oyster Bay there will be no shaking hands with the White House. It has been Mr. Roosevelt's practice to receive all visitors between noon and one o'clock in the afternoon. He has shaken hands with an average of 100 callers a day, who called only to see and greet the Chief Executive.

What About Filipinos.

The voters of the country will search the Republican platform in vain for some indication of the attitude of that party toward the future disposition of the Philippine Islands. The self-styled "insular" Republicans are traveling upward, and therefore are omitted from this list, which is rather a hint for the housekeeper than a full and complete list of the refreshments in liquid for the dweller in summer's kingdom.—Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

## JUNE 30TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

1513. Henry VIII. embarked with his forces at Dover for the invasion of France, appointing his "most dear consort, Queen Catharine, rector and governor of the realm."

1520. Montezuma, the Mexican monarch, died. The situation of the Spaniards becoming desperate, Cortez persuaded the captive monarch to address his people from a terrace and request them to desert from their attacks and allow the Spaniards to evacuate the city. The Indians were silent while he spoke, but answered that they had promised their gods never to stop till the Spaniards were totally destroyed. A shower of stones and arrows then fell about the spot where he stood, which were ward off by the shields of the soldiers. At the moment they removed their shields, that the King might renew his address, three stones and an arrow struck him to the ground. He died, less of his wounds than of sorrow and indignation, at the age of fifty-four.

1685. Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyle, beheaded at Edinburgh for seditious measures. His father was also beheaded there twenty-four years before, as a traitor.

1777. British evacuated Amboy, N. J., and encamped opposite, on Staten Island.

1785. James Oglethorpe, the first Governor of Georgia, died in England, aged ninety-seven.

1815. Action in the Strait of Sunda, between United States sloop-of-war Peacock, and the British ship Nautilus. The latter was captured in fifteen minutes, but was given up next day, as hostilities had ceased twelve days before between the two countries.

1840. The sub-treasury or independent treasury bill passed the House of Representatives of Congress, by a vote of 124 to 105.

1855. Yellow fever became epidemic in New Orleans.

1862. Battles at White Oak Swamp and Charles City Cross Roads, Va. Loss heavy on both sides.

1885. Great floods in China.

1900. Great fire along the river front at Hoboken, N. J. Great loss of property and lives.

## HAVE BIBLE SCHOOL.

Miss Gould's New Enterprise

Will Rival Rockefeller's Class.

Miss Helen M. Gould, says the New York World, may have a Bible school which will rival the Bible class of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The Bible Teachers' Training School, in which Miss Gould is deeply interested, leased Tuesday the new nine-story apartment hotel on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. It is understood that the lease was taken at the suggestion of Miss Gould. The lower floors of the hotel will be used for the training work of the school. The upper floors will contain a woman's private hotel for students and others who are interested in Bible work.

Dr. Wilbur W. White is president of the school. It is now at No. 83 East Fifty-fifth Street. Dr. White and Miss Gould have worked in harmony for several years to popularize the study of the Bible among young women. Miss Gould offered a money prize through Dr. White recently for the best essay on the ethics of our rent. Biblical issues relating to creeds.

Dr. White was out of town Tuesday night, and none of the interested parties would give details of Miss Gould's plans for the new Bible school hotel. It was intimated that Miss Gould herself had provided for payment of the rent, which is near \$5,000 a year.

The property is owned by the Lexington Avenue Company, which bought it under foreclosure last year for \$125,000. The building is handsomely finished in the style of the best type of family apartment hotels.

## AUCTION SALES.

Good Prices Realized by Agents in Several Transactions.

Several good real estate sales were made at auction yesterday. In each instance the amount was considered as reasonable. The William R. Pizzini Company sold the store No. 1210 East Main Street to Charles Straus for \$3,200. This is a desirable location and there was some spirited bidding.

John E. Elgin & Company sold the residence No. 1112-2 West Clay Street for \$2,800.

The brick residence at Twenty-eighth and Marshall Streets was sold by Polard & Hagley for \$4,500.